THE BOMBAY COURI

[PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] TUESDAY, 4 MARCH, 1834.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Subscribers and Friends of the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY will take place on THURSDAY, the 13th MARCH, inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. in the *Girls' School room*, BYCULLA.

The RIGHT HON'BLE THE EARL OF CLARE has consented to take the Chair.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

IN ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, on SUNDAY next, 9th MARCH, inst., in the Forenoon, THE ANNUAL SERMON in aid of the FUNDS of the SOCIETY will be preached by the REVD. W. K. FLETCHER, M. A.

Divine Service will commence at 11 *o'clock A. M.*

NOTICE.—On Monday the 17th instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. will submit for sale by Public Auction, at his Residence in Mazagon, the Household Furniture and property of JOHN BAX, Esq., quitting the Presidency.

Further particulars will appear in future Advertisements, and Catalogues will be published.

Bombay, 4th March, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JEHANGEER CURSETJEE (Lickmna) agreed to purchase of MANUCKBOYE, Widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of PESTONJEE DHUNJEE, (Andell) late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, a moiety or half part or share of a Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground, Garden, Dates and other trees, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, thereon built and standing, situated, lying, and being, on the Mount, without the Fort walls of Bombay; any person or persons having any Mortgage claims or demands, or inheritable right thereon, he, she, or they, are hereby required to notify the same to Mr. J. P. LARKINS, Attorney at Law for the purchaser, at his office in Rampart road, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therefrom. Dated 3d day of March, 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર • ફીઆંથી • આપીએચજે
જાંગીર • ખરશેદજી • લીકીમનાંએ • વાડી • એ
કનો • અરઘો • ભાગ • તેમો • ખજુરીનાં • તથા •
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વાશી • પારશી • પેશાતનજી • ધનજી • આંડેલનાં •
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તણ • તથા • વીઢવા • પાશેથી • વેચાતી • લેવાનુ •
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મોનટમોચ—એ • કુપર • કરએક • લોક • અથવા
લોકોનો • ગીરવી • અથવા • વારશો • અથવા • બ
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નુ • હોએતો • તેનાંમાને • જાંણ • કરેચજે • આજથી
દીન ૧૪ ની • મુદતમાં • મીશતર • જે—પી—લા
રકીનશ • ખરીદદારનાં • ધારાનાં • વકીલને • કોટે
કોટ • એની • આકીશમો • જાહેર • કરે—મુદત •
પછી • કોઇનો • દાવો • કબુલ • કરશે • નકી—ત
રીખ ૩ જી • મારચ ૧૮૩૪ ❀

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

FOR SALE—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANACK for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's A[illegible] Price five rupees per copy

[illegible]R SALE—A few copies of the East India Company's Charter, printed on [illegible] paper. Price, one Rupee.

FOR SALE,
[illegible] INDIAN CALENDAR, for the pre[illegible]t year, shewing the correlative dates [illegible]g to the various modes of reckoning [illegible]ong the HINDOOS, PARSEES, [illegible]LMEN, and MALABARIANS. Price, [illegible]wo.

Courier Office, 4th March, 1834.

[illegible] Published and ready for Sale—[illegible]e XIIIth. number of the QUAR[illegible]RMY LIST.—PRICE Rs. 3.

Courier Office, 4th March. 1834.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 20, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,..... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,..... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE EUPHRATES, 600 Tons, WILLIAM BUCKHAM, Commander; now daily expected, and will have immediate, despatch. Plans, of her Cabins can be seen at the Office of DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 4th March, 1834.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship COLOMBIA, 510 Tons, Capt. R. PATTISON, Commander; sails fast, carries a Surgeon; and will leave Bombay in this month. For terms and plans of Cabins, apply to Captain PATTISON at the Office of DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 4th March, 1834.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY,

THE English BARQUE EMMIE, Monsueir E. MAUREL, Commander, will sail positively on the 15th instant for Madras. Apply to the Captain at the office of J. and M. NOWROJEE, on the Green.

Bombay, 3d March, 1834.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Honner, 2d Lt. Cavalry, from Deesa.
Ensign Ponsonby, European Regt. from Baroda.
Ensign C. N. Treasure, 11th Regt. N. I., from Sholapoor.

DEPARTURES.

Asst. Surgeon T. Robson, Vaccinator to N. and Concan.
Ensign W. Reynolds 14th Regt. N. I., to Belgaum,
Ensign R. Hodson, 18th Regt. N. I., to Malligaum.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH,

Feb. 19th.—At Kaira, the Lady of Henry T. Chatterton, Esquire, Medl. Department, of a daughter.

DEATH,

At Dapoolee, on 24th ult. William, son of Lieut. Chambers, 13th Regt. N. I. aged one year and eight months. And on the following day, Robert Bourchier, infant son of Lieut. Chambers, 13th Regt. N. I.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

March 1st. Ship Bombay Castle, Robert Wemyss, Master, from Calcutta 16th Jan. Sand Heads 20th. January.

Passengers.—Mrs. Wemyss, and F. Joze Robeiro Carvalho.

Do. 2d. Barque Sossia, Shaik Salah, Naiquedah, from Pulo-Penang 1st January. Touched to Pediar, Acheen, Allepie and Mangalore.

Passengers.—Mr. Galastaun, Mr. D. D. Galastaun. and 15 Natives.

DEPARTURE.

Do. 1st. Brig Eliza, Esmail Labay, Naquedah, to Ceylon.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP,—Melville,
HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP,—Hastings.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S FLOATING CHAPEL,—Aurora.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIG OF WAR, Tigris.
FREE TRADERS,.....Columbia, Huron, William Rodgers, Duncan Gibb, Eliza, Emmie, and Ospray.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Charlotte, Lowjee Family, Charles Forbes, Cornwallis, Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Caledonia, John Bannerman, Francis Warden, Attetoor Rehimon, Maackbar, Helen, Dadaloy, Ann, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Charles Malcolm, Fort William, Lord Castlereagh, Glenelg, and Asia Felix.
FRENCH SHIP.—Corra Nelly.
BRAZILIAN.—Amizade.
PORTUGUESE.—Duke de Beza, and Santa Anna.
H. H. THE IMAUM'S.—Caroline, and Nazareth.
ARAB. Fattel Kurrim.

VESSELS LOADING.

Dadaloy, for the Malay Coast.
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, for Siam.
Attetoor Rahimon, for Penang.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 4 MARCH, 1834.

A vessel was off the harbour yesterday evening, but did not arrive before our paper went to press. We believe however there is little doubt of its being the *Hormusjee Bomanjee* from China, which has been on the coast for the last fortnight.—The strong northerly winds that have kept this ship back, we fear will prevent our receiving any news from England direct for some time to come.

The arrival of the Governor General at Madras, appears to have led to some very decisive measures on the part of the Government of that Presidency. The following general order explains one of them:—

"The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, is pleased to direct that Col. Charles Farran, be removed from the command of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, as deficient in the qualifications required for the due discharge of that important office."

The next is an invasion of the territories of the Rajah of Coorg. This little potentate we believe has rendered himself conspicuous at various times by his cruelties and petty acts of tyranny. In the present instance, according to the *Madras Herald*, he has seized a native in the employment of Mr. Græme, one of the Mysore commissioners, and, upon being required to give him up, has refused to do so. A force of 6,000 men has in consequence been ordered to proceed against him.

The Governor General was to leave Madras on the 20th Ult. for Bangalore.

The Singapore papers which have lately been received at Madras, contain some further particulars regarding the practice, followed by some of H. M. Ships in these seas, of making merchant vessels lower their royals in passing them. Upon a late occasion it seems that a French vessel, was required to perform this mark of respect to the *Harrier*, Captain Vassall, whose indefatigable exertions in seeking after it have made him well known to the public. In this instance, therefore, whatever excuse may be urged in behalf of his previous conduct, there can be no doubt he has exceeded the bounds of his duty; and it is to be hoped that the circumstance will lead to a general investigation of his proceedings. Should this take place, judging by the accounts from the eastward, it will be found that he has done a vast deal more to annoy the commerce of his country by his excessive anxiety to enforce an obsolete and frivolous regulation, than he has benefited it by his presence in the eastern seas. For, amidst all the encounters we daily hear of with Pirates, is the neighbourhood of Singapore and Penang, the name of the *Harrier* has never once been mentioned.—An account of the affair between Captain Vassall and the French ship above-mentioned will be found below, in a letter from the Commander to the editor of the *Singapore Chronicle*.

We have only to add, as the practice of enforcing the ceremony of lowering royals has already been exposed in the light it deserves in most of the papers in India, that it has excited as much disgust among all classes of the community here as it has resistance on the part of those against whom it is more particularly directed. Being entirely at variance with the feelings of the times, it must soon be discontinued, or, if persevered in out here, put a stop to from home, particularly, as far as foreign vessels are concerned, as the present outrage on the part of the *Harrier*, upon the flag of a friendly nation, will in all probability lead to explanations between the French and English Governments.

MADRAS.

His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, and the Naib-i-Mooktar visited His Excellency Lord W. C. Bentinck at the Government House on Monday last, where they were received under the customary Salutes from the Saluting Battery.

On the same day his Lordship took his seat in the Council of Fort St. George, on which occasion the Garrison fired a salute of 19 Guns.—*Madras Herald, Feb.* 20.

There is a correspondence, which we have not room now to give, relative to an attempt by H. M. S. *Harrier* to compel a *French* vessel, the *Louise*, to lower her Royals in passing her! Captain Duhantcilly, the Commander of the *Louise*, has already given his statement to the world; and we have now an advocate for the conduct of the Captain of the *Harrier*, who brings out quotations from some musty expositions of maritime law to *justify* the act! In days of yore, when the good old fashioned rule of might constituting right held sovereign away, the practice was in vogue; but in the nineteenth century for one civilized and high-minded nation to attempt to *subject* another on the broad seas to an open and humiliating display of inferiority is outraging the notions of the age a *little* too far. Captain Vassall's advocate too has, inhappily for his cause, wonderfully overlooked the reference of tenses in the spirit of his quoted extracts. "A high authority," says he, writing on "the freedom of commerce, and passage by land and sea" and alluding to the "Sovereignty or dominion of the British seas," observes "the recognition of this sovereignty CONSISTED in what was termed the *duty of the flag*, which was, &c." An ordinary reasoner would say that this argued the non existence of any such *present* rule. We shall doubtless hear more of the whole affair.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA.

A serious affray occurred last week, not far from Allipore, which is now the subject of investigation by the Magistrate: we hear that two or three persons were killed, and several much hurt. The affair is said to have a arisen out of the sale of a Zemindaree under a decree of Court. The purchaser proceeded to take possession with a strong party of servants, and was assaulted by a stronger party engaged by, or volunteering to act for, the former Zemindar,—a sort of opposition to the law very common in this country, but not a bit more unprincipled, and certainly more excusable by the excited feelings of the ousted party and the rude state of society here, than the resistance of the Westminster house-holders to the payment of the Assessed Taxes. We are informed that in this country the influence of a Zemindar usually outlives his legal possession;—that the Ryots consider him to have certain indefeasible rights which the law cannot take away, and are often willing at the hazard of their lives, and in defiance of Magesterial authority, to turn out in support of their long acknowledged lord to maintain his authority even against a decree of Court. To this cause partly, and not wholly to general depreciation of property, we incli[illegible] tribute the present difficuty of selli[illegible] Zemindarees in some districts [illegible] the Sheriff, or by order[illegible] Within a short pe[illegible]

the Dacca distric[illegible] public sale witho[illegible] *Cour. Feb.* 12.

Nothing can be [illegible] Presideucies and [illegible] passengers: it ev[illegible] and rather unfai[illegible] trast with the se[illegible] at Bombay in the[illegible] *Hugh Lindsay* w[illegible] trip (and the sam[illegible] tions for passage we[illegible] to date, without an[illegible] tance—and those [illegible] vantage thereof. N[illegible] a Bengallee, althoug[illegible] ment directed from Ca[illegible] 13.

DE[illegible]

EXTRACT OF A LETT[illegible] *Formerly a Student in the* [illegible] *bool, 19th of November*, 1[illegible] *Correspondent.*

On the 20th ultimo we too[illegible] under the charge of Sirdar H[illegible] ple, who had relations with a[illegible] and arrived at Cabul on the 4[illegible]

From Candahar to the rich[illegible] river named *Toornuk* fertilizes[illegible] nees and Ghilzies. The latt[illegible] We saw considerabls fields [illegible] left bank of the river, the s[illegible] selves visited in *Mookur*. The [illegible] and the productions are exube[illegible] ed to Candahar and Cabool. [illegible] every where, but they contain[illegible] Many fields of wheat (I was [illegible] the winter lay under snow a[illegible] when it is melted away.

On our road we happened to pa[illegible] called *Kheil Akhoond* were we q[illegible] by water melons. There was also [illegible] building in which the body of the [illegible] The following inscription which inf[illegible] of his death I copied from the *Loud*[illegible] stands at the head of the tomb

1216—HIJREE.

Corresponding with A. D. 1801,—t[illegible] Akhoon died 33 years ago.

This village does not pay any mone[illegible] ment. The people are not good looking[illegible] is generally woollen clothes and the[illegible] sheep and barley bread. The girls o[illegible] twist their hair and tie it like a cake. [illegible] their forehead ornamented with gold and[illegible] This mode of wearing the hair is pecul[illegible] amongst the Ghilzies.

In *Devaluk* a very small village, we join[illegible] Sodoo Khan a beautiful youth of 22 years [illegible] is the grandson of Shah Hosain the late Ki[illegible] dahar, who fought with Nadir Shah and fina[illegible] feated. On the North of this village runs a[illegible] range of beautiful mountains, behind which[illegible] is a very rich country inhabited by the *Hoo*[illegible] They are in all about 6,000 families and un[illegible] mand of our guide. A river named *Arg*[illegible] down that valley and falls in *Arghandah*. [illegible] we heard that 6,000 Khurroars of Almonds[illegible] duced & they are annually exported to In[illegible] thence we came to the fort of Shahaboodeen[illegible] the ruler of *Tokhus*. They are about 1,800[illegible] He died lately and left 22 sons in the poss[illegible] plenty of riches. His good name is spoiled by [illegible] who put heavy duties upon merchants and eve[illegible] valuable things by force from them. None ca[illegible] safely through their country. Though we had [illegible] of introduction for them, they availed nothing. [illegible] guide was their relation and he was the only man[illegible] released us from them.

Sooltan Mahomed Khan the elder brother of all[illegible] for us, and made no sort of respect. His clothe[illegible] very poor and mean and his countenance look[illegible] tal and black. It is very odd, indeed, that D[illegible] homed Khan, who is very near to *Tokhus* do[illegible] turn them out of the country and not allow t[illegible] impose on traders. They have prevented the [illegible] vans going by another even road for the sake o[illegible] own advantages.

Having traversed a beautifully rich country we r[illegible] ed the old city of *Ghuznein* where the body of [illegible] tan Mahmood is buried. It was formerly built by a[illegible] Hindoo King but the Sooltan has erected many won[illegible] derful places to perpetuate his memory. There are two[illegible] high minars opposite to each other, and the grave of Sooltan Mahmood is worthy of notice. It is made of marble cut out from the idols of India and the doors are made of Sandal wood brought from the Hindoo temple called *Soom Nath*. The inscription on the grave was in the Cufic character. I picked out the date of the Sooltan's death. It was 422 H. or 1006 A. D. The city of Ghuznein is bigger than Rarvul Pindee and the houses are of 2 or 3 stories high. There is also a fine bath and a small narrow bazar called *Charsoo*. The inhabitants are Afghans but the Hindoos are tolerated. The custom office of Ghuznein is monopolized for one lac of Rupees and the productions of the suburbs of 20,000 Rupees and 16,000 of Khuroars of corn, per annum.

On our arrival of Cabul we visited Dost Mahomed Khan and he was very kind to us on account of your recommendation. Since you have formed a connexion with the people of Afghanistan, they seem very much in favor of the English Government. The Sirdar talked in very friendly terms about you. He will leave the city tomorrow for Candahar. Instead of marching on Candahar Dost Mohomed Khan has proceeded to attack Mahomod Zeman Khan his nephew, in Chief of Jelalabad—who is supported by [illegible] Peshawar Rulers and nothing but disaffectio[illegible] among them. But there is a foolish [illegible] him. He is wise and does not dep[illegible] nions. Jabar Khan is the m[illegible] Europeans, but he is de[illegible]

We have heard [illegible] besieged by [illegible] not tak[illegible] th[illegible]

will be the fate
counts have been
Persians before
a. We are ready
to see you in Janu-

bool we paid a visit
which is worthy of
ugh the streets of
ve I the right bank
by the city walls.
where we refreshed
r, again we entered
hrough the beautiful
fruit trees of differ-
erous crystal canals.
wind along with the
rised me, and I stood
her I was dreaming
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pened and my sleepy
arren rocks, awoke
t the Emperor Baber
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The following Persian in-
rom the arch of the Mosque,
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bounds with numerous graves
e and similar in shape with
as no difference between the
and this royal family, except
included the name of the buried.
Emperor is not much raised
the earth. A few pieces of
cover the tomb and at the
inar called *Lowh* which con-
ses beautifully engraved.—
ears since Rubius Death.
bted to the English translation
, which gives us valuable in-
ole country of Cabool After a
the mountains, he mentions that
Hindoo Koosh is so high, and the
that the birds being unable to fly
eep over the top.—They are often
torpid course by the people, killed,
dinner. This I am told by Dr. Ge-
owing to the thinness of the air at
—*Delhi Gazette, Feb.* 15.

SINGAPORE.

ng Royals.—the Harrier Again!

ITOR OF THE SINGAPORE CHRONICLE.

OR,—Permit me to ask you a question which cannot but be of importance to erchantmen who frequent this Settle- e other ports within the vast possessions glish in India—Has there been any ule *since* the 28th July 1833, between ernment of France and England, provid- the merchant vessels of one nation should eir royals as a salute to vessels of war of r? I say since the 28th July, 1833, because left France at that period, no regulation liating was in existence. If such has been blished, I have very imprudently exposed tely at Penang, in compelling twenty men ith muskets to retire from my ship, who e on board expressly to take possession of e name of the Commander of the *Harrier*

ll lay the matter before you, with all its cir- stances, that you may judge of the rights of the ies.

n the evening of the 13th. December, I had my sails set, and under a light breeze from the N. was with difficulty making my way round some ing stakes which lay close to leeward. The t delay would have caused me to lose the night, exposed me to the danger of being thrown he mudbanks. It was about a mile from the *rier*, when I heard the report of a gun, which me to look round, though without supposing I could be the occasion of it. I continued to nd to my ship, when I heard a second shot; I n thought they must have been practising; but the fourth report, I perceived my error, by ob- serving a boat with four men and a boatswain, making towards me. I had my colours hoisted—I had conformed with the regulations of the Author- ities at Penang, and I continued my course in per- fect security. The breeze in the mean time, be- coming somewhat more favourable, I took com- passion on the rowers, who were endeavouring, in vain, to overtake me, and I took in my main-sail. The boatswain came on board, and told me that it was necessary to lower my royals, as a salute to the Commander of the *Harrier*. I replied, taking him by the arm towards the quarter-deck,—"You mistake—you certainly mistake—look at my flag —it is French, not English; and your Captain can- not assume the unjust pretension of exacting from us that which is incumbent only on your own mer- chantmen.—"This order does not originate with me" said he, raising himself up—"it comes from my commanding officer." Very well, I rejoined, return to your commanding officer, give him a peep thro' a telescope, and he will discover his mistake."

He was no doubt a man of sense, and perhaps perceived that he was dealing with a deaf man —so he took his departure. He had scarcely left ship, and I to continue my route, when boat with a pennant and flag was owards us with all speed. "Al- yself, "the matter grows ommunicated with the to fire all this with encreas- d sever-

mongst the boat's crew and waited the result. It was no longer a joke. Twenty men! twenty muskets?—The *Louise* could muster only nine- teen, the cabin-boy included. The officer came on board and demanded the papers of the ship, which I handed to him. He took my name, made several notes, and ordered me to lower my roy- als. I made the same remarks I had done to the other officer; but this one, knowing himself to be better supported, said he would take possession of the ship! (During the discussion, finding I was nearing the fishing stakes, I put the ship about, as I could no longer attend to the course.) I said without discomposing myself—"Sir, your pretensions are insulting, and you shall obtain no such concession from me."—"They will fire upon you then"—said he. "Let them fire," I re- plied, "and if they touch me I will make for the frigate, anchor near, fire, into her every bullet I have, and then perhaps I shall lower my royals!" —"Sir!"—"There is only one thing to be done," I returned, "and prudence makes it a law for you; you had better retire from my vessel for unless you do so, I will resume my course and carry you to Singapore." He stood reflecting, with his eyes fixed on my royals, which remain- ed hoisted. I sat on the bulwarks, and took hold of the pennant of the English boat, saying "If you make any movement on board my ship, I will tear away your colours." He reflected yet a little longer, swore a great deal, and disembark- ed!—When he had gone down, I asked whether he would allow me to give a little *eau de vie* to his men who had been so much fatigued to little purpose. This he declined for them, and, as it appeared to me, to their great regret.

Now Mr. Editor these are the facts—form your own judgement on them; but I think you will agree with me that ships of war who make exactions like this from feeble merchantmen are far from sustaining the honour of their flag. I have known many English officers, and have never had occasion to observe, except in this one instance, that they were not *all* acting up to the dignity of their noble employment. What would the Com- mander of the *Harrier* say, if taking as a private affair the affront which he has so unworthily offered to the flag of my nation, I should require him, in the open street to make me a salute, by taking off, not only his hat but his wig? (for I hear he wears one) And let me add, in a *tete a- tete* my pretensions to this mark of respect, should, perhaps be made good before his.

If you think proper, Mr. Editor, pray give pub- licity to this in your paper, and oblige.

Your's

P. A. DUHANTCILLY,

Captain of the *Louise*,

Singapore, 26th Dec.

IMPRESSMENT.

(From Cobbett's Register, August 24.)

Bolt-Court, 21st Au. 1833.

I BEG SIR JAMES GRAHAM to read the following let- ter. I have seldom seen any thing better written or more convincing. It exhibits the *practical* view of this interesting matter; and, it comes to a conclusion such as I have always come to when writing or speaking on this subject. There may, by possibility, arise cases when the sovereign power of the state may be pushed by hard necessity to resort to this mode of obtaining seamen; but these cases can only be very rare; and with regard to all cases not so very extraordinary, every argument in this letter is sound, and wholly unanswerable. It is now, in time of peace, that we should discover and adopt the means of putting an end to this crying grievance. To be sure, additional wages would amount to something; but, "*limited service, better usage, and an equitable distribution of prize-money*" would cost the nation not one s'ng e farthing. I did, indeed, take "a very small part" in the debate to which my correspondent alludes; but that did not arise either from any want of understanding of the matter, or from any want of desire to see this great evil redressed. It arose from some of those circumstances, to set a true value upon the influence of which, a man must have been for some time in that House. I know well (and no man has complained more on the subject) what terrible sufferings have been unjustly inflicted by this odious system, which if it were confined to *seamen*, would deserve execration; but, when extended to landsmen, and, perhaps, left to the discretion of a boy who has got to be made lieuten- ant under age, is something too horrible to be con- templated without inexpressible indignation. I have been and heard too much of these unjust sufferings, not to be as anxious as any man alive to see them effec- tually prevented in future; and, I have many times pointed out the very remedies suggested by my cor- respondent at the close of his letter; and, in addition to those remedies, I have suggested *a fair chance of promotion*, and an end being put to that poisonous patronage which has so long disgraced almost every thing belonging to the Government; and, moreover, I am satisfied, that, without an application of these re- medies, we never shall dare to meet the Americans, man for man and gun for gun. I trust that the next session of Parliament will not pass over without a just settlement of this matter. A *time of peace* is the time for making the settlement: every good and sen- sible man in the kingdom wishes the thing to be done; and, therefore, I trust that it will be done. I would never give my consent to the abrogation of the power of the sovereign to compel all or any part of the peo- ple to come to the defence of the country, whether by sea or by land. Such power must be possessed in every state: it is founded in the principles of civil society. No nation could long preserve its independ- ence without such power being vested in the sovereign, whether it be king, president, or whatever else. But, with regard to the cases when the power shall be exer- cised; with regard to the manner in which it shall be exercised; and, especially, with regard to the means of preventing the necessity of such exercise; these are all subjects for legislation; these are matters with regard to which the lawgiver is to decide; and, in our case, we ought to decide with as much speed as the case will reasonably admit of; and, whatever be done, it ought to be done effectually. I think Mr. Bucking- ham entitled to great praise for having agitated the subject; and, if he did not do it at an earlier part of the session, the fault was not his. His notice of the mo- tion stood long and long enough upon the book; but it got pushed aside from those causes which it is not necessary here to describe, but which were totally beyond his control. He performed his task with great and under discouragement as great as well have to encounter: namely, the dis- *attention*; though I must do the Mi- say that they were not inatten-

TO MR. WILLIAM COBBETT, M. P. FOR OLDHAM.

"SIR,—If the newspaper reports be correct, you took a very small part in the recent debate on the hor- rible practice of impressment; which I suppose must be attributed to your avowed repugnance to meddle with matters with which you are not thoroughly con- versant. Be that as it may, I trust, Sir, that you will afford a constant reader of the *Register*, who is also an old and unrepresented '*Tar*,' an opportunity of stating his and his brother-seamen's case. The opini- ons of '*learned and constitutional*' judges of '*honoura- ble and gallant*' commanders, may serve to lengthen an oration: but of what avail are they with regard to the real question at issue, which I take to be this: Are our seamen, in the event of a war, again to be plundered and enslaved as they have heretofore been, or not? I say, plundered and enslaved; for I am prepared, ere I finish this letter, to prove that they have been both plundered and enslaved whenever this country was in- volved in war; and that, too, under the pretext of inevitable necessity, the hackneyed plea for every species of tyranny to which mankind has at one time or other been subjected. To hear Lord Althorp and Sir James Graham one would imagine that, even in war time, except in cases of great emergency, such as a threatened invasion, or the fact of an enemy's fleet blockading our ports, 'impressment' is rarely resorted to; whereas from the commencement to the close of the war, there was hardly a day passed, in which the liberty and property of seamen were not violated, and brutally violated, too. Whence came the necessity of having recourse to such an abominable practice? How is it that the royal naval service, which ought to be the boast and pride of our seamen, is, of all objects, the one to which they have the greatest aversion? It is not on account of the risk and danger of battle, be- cause they are never backward in entering on board of privateers or running ships. Oh, no; oh, no! they have no objection to fighting; but they have an insur- mountable objection to *unlimited service*; they have an insurmountable objection to the partial, the very par- tial, distribution of the prize-money; and, finally they cannot, for the souls of them, conceive why they should be subject to sacrifices to which no other class of their fellow-subjects are subjected. Whatever may have been the necessities of the state, the dealers in marine stores have never yet been compelled to supply the royal navy at a price fixed by the commissioners there- of. And yet, although the poor seaman could have got from four to seven pounds a month in the mer- chant service, he was forcibly dragged on board of a man of war, and there compelled to give the state the benefit of his nautical skill for about one-third of that remu- neration. Now, when the necessities of the state oblige our rulers to cut down overgrown and unneces- sary establishments, our ears are assailed from all quar- ters with. Would you violate vested interests? Would you deprive the pensioner of the pittance upon which he has been taught to calculate, no matter as to how he contrived to merit or obtain it, whether meritori- ously or otherwise? But, when the state wants sea- manship, it must have it *at its own price*, without any regard to the commonest dictates of justice! And is it never to be otherwise? Are our seamen the only class with whom the state never enters into a contract, written or implied? Are they still to be forced from home, kindred, and connexions, for an indefinite period, perhaps for ever; and while so severed from their homes and their families, to be treated like slaves of the worst description; to be flogged for smiling at ignorance, or folly, or for looking grave upon acts of oppression? Are we still to be told, that fifteen hun- dred pounds a year is not too much for a quill-driver; and in the same breath, that fifteen pence per day (that includes the night too) is quite enough for those 'jolly tars,' about whom so much has been said, and a great deal more has been sung; on whom and on whose exertions we must mainly rely in the event of a war? I trust not. But we shall see. In the mean time I do hope that the Government will be awakened to the justice, as well as to the necessity, of adopting such regulations for the government of the royal navy, as will render that service acceptable to our seamen, and thereby avert that catastrophe which must inevi- tably result from a perseverance in the old system. LIMITED SERVICE, BETTER USAGE, AN IN- CREASE OF PAY, and a JUST AND EQUITA- BLE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE-MONEY, are all that is wanting; but so long as they are wanting, so long will impressment be necessary in time of war. *August* 20, 1833."

"G. W. BUTLER.

THE EXAMINER.

If I might give a short hint to an impartial writer, it would be to tell him his fate If he resolves to venture upon the dangerous precipice of telling unbiassed truths, let him proclaim war with mankind *à la mode le pais de pole*---neither to give nor to take quarter. If he tells the crimes of great men, they fall upon him with the iron hands of the law: If he tells their virtues, when they have any, then the mob attacks him with slander. But if he regards truth, let him expect martyrdom on both sides, and then he may go on fearless: and this is the course I take myself.---DE FOE.

[How we came by the following curious paper it is not necessary to explain; suffice it to say that it was not presented to us by a Bishop, though from the remarkable agreement between the precepts it conveys and the conduct of the Clergy of the Established Church, it is manifest that it must have been long in the hands, and indeed we may say, in the hearts of the Clergy.]

A FRAGMENT FROM THE FIRST BOOK OF JUDAS.

4. And in the letter which Judas wrote to Simon Magus it was written:

5. Know ye, that riches are the root of all evil, and that it is easier for the camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of Heaven.

6. Therefore, my brethren, seeing ye be given to the saving of souls, and sparing not yourselves that others might be saved, take from every man his money according to the dues ye can ask, or according to the dues ye can devise.

7. And ye shall make rich less rich, and ye shall make the poor more poor, for it is written, Blessed are the poor, and ye shall make the blessed in making the poor.

8. And every shekel of gold, and every shekel of silver that ye take, shall be as the breadth of a span to the gates of Heaven, or as the wasting of the camel which cannot for its greatness pass through the needle's eye to salvation.

9. Riches, my brethren, are as poison to the soul.

10. Having a brother smote with a dart steeped in poison what would ye do?

11. Would ye see him die of the poison that is in the wound, or would ye put your lips to the wound and suck the poison thereof, so that he live and perish not?

12. He that hath riches in his store hath poison in his soul, which swelleth it up as a camel to the needle's eye of salvation, and he that cometh to heal, sucks the riches out of the sore, and the poi- son out of the soul, and it goeth into his own mouth.

13. Verily, I say unto you, all the riches you take to yourselves from the people are as bane taken from them it would destroy.

14. Be not mindful of yourselves where the king- dom of Heaven is concerned, for it is yours to put others in the path, as the sign on the road showeth the way but doth not itself travel in it, but stand- eth as a token to them that may come. Do thy ministering without fear, for it is for others ye must travail.

15. He that sucketh the wound feareth not the poison.

16. It is yours to save souls; heed not the thing that is of danger to your own.

17. It is better that one perish that many may be saved.

18. The soldier fighteth in the battle that some may sit in the shadow of peace and fear not.

19. The soldier dieth that some may live for whom he goeth out to battle.

20. So be it with you. Be ye as soldiers perish- ing for the salvation of the people. So sucking the poison of riches ye shall not fear to be swoln as the camel that passeth not the needle's eye to sal- vation.

21. It is written, Man cannot serve God and Mammon; take from them therefore their mammon that they be saved, and lock up the worship thereof in your own breast.

22. And be ye signs of the evil of riches, and set forth in your living the abomination there- of, so that men may say, See how these things can- ker the heart!

23. Be ye covetous and grasping, and full of strife, as the fig is full of seeds.

24. Be ye apt to contention for your share of every man's goods, and have the law of man and not the law of God ever in your mouths.

25. Raise the wail and the lamentation where ye lift the heel, that the word may be fulfilled, that this world is a valley of tears, and sorrow the lot of man that is born of woman.

26. Gripe ye the poor, for their reward is in Heaven; and according to the trouble below is the mercy above, and so ye trouble them exceeding much.

27. Of them that have little take ye that which ye can to make less, and cause a nakedness which may glide through a needle's eye; for blessed are the poor because they are poor, and the more they be poor the more they be blessed; so take heed and watch and gripe for the blessing of them.

28. My brethern, live the best ye can in respect of all worldly things. Let each strive for chariots, and horses, and palaces, and costly fare, and serving women, and serving men, and purple and fine linen.

29. For so it shall be seen that riches are the root of all evil, and ye shall set forth the truth of the gospel in your vain lives.

30. Be puffed up with pride, so that men may see the vanity and foolishness of the heart when the hand craves abundance of the goods of this earth.

31. So shall ye serve for beacons to warn the people from the place of evil upon which ye stand. Yea, as a certain people did fill their bondsmen with drink to set forth the abomination of drunk- enness, so do ye fill your souls with the lucre of gain, to set forth the filthiness of Mammon.

32. Bishops, sit ye in the high places among scribes and pharisees, and make men call you Lord, and Grace, so filling their mouths with fool- ishness, because ye have your purses filled with riches.

33. Clothe your servants in purple, and your- selves in fine linen, because the scriptures in sun- dry places, hold forth against the delights in purple and fine linen; and therefore show ye that when riches enter the purse they canker the soul and make the high priests deny the gospel in their lives, and say "Aha! the gospel sayeth that pur- ple and fine linen is bad, but we find it exceeding good, and with the one we will clothe ourselves, and with the other we will clothe our serving-men."

34. Claim a part in all things, and if ye be not the sheperd yet hold to the fleece, and if ye tend not with the crook, yet clip with the sheers.

35. And for your dog let it be the hound of law, which set at the flock if they give not what he asked so that they be vexed and worried; for then will the flock curse the covetousness that comes of mammon-seeking, and see verily that the love of lucre is the root of all evil.

36. If ye say to a certain man this, being a por- tion of his goods, is ours, and he say, Nay it is not, ye shall sue him, and vex him, and waste him away in the suit, so that he be made one of the poor and blessed accordingly,

37. If ye ask for the coat, and the man deny it, saying, What shall I have to fence me from the cold? ye shall sue him for his cloak also; for it is written, naked he came into the world and naked shall he go out of it, so strip ye all ye can.—*Exa- miner, Sept.* 8.

IRISH ARRANGEMENTS.

We are by no means disposed to meddle with the family affairs of public men, unless their family affairs are palpably connected with their public transactions. This is pretty clearly the case with regard to the Marquis of Wellesley's appoi as the Irish Viceroy, which smells wonder family jobbing. Lord Wellesley succeed Marquis of Anglesey in Ireland; and the Argyll succeeds Lord Wellesly as Lord Now all these personages are curiously together. The *ci-devant* Marchioness of having divorced her husband, married of Argyll; and Lord Anglesey then m lady who was the occasion of his di sister-in-law of Lord Wellesley. That persons concerned in the appointments i should be all joined together by such family alliance is to say the least of *a coincidence* as can well be imagined. fully as likely that it is a snug family arra brought about by the power of the Pren is another family alliance connected w ter. Mr. Littleton, the Secretar

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married a daughter of Lord Wellesley: and, were not the Premier far above the slightest imputation of countenancing jobs on behalf of his own family or that of any body else, it would be exceedingly natural to suppose that the Marquis's appointment was by way of rewarding Mr. Littleton, in the person of his father in law, for proceeding to business in Ireland in a way so satisfactory to his superiors.—*Halifax Guardian.*

THE PRESS AND THE TORIES.

In an article under the above head in *Frasser's Magazine* we find the following remarks:—

How can we expect from the Tories the establishment of an expensive and efficient morning paper, when the evening paper which displays in their service more talent than, perhaps, any other concern of the same kind has ever been able to command, and which, by its respectability and singular power, extorts the admiration of its bitterest opponents, and forces its way even into the strong holds of the enemy—when the firm, consistent, and able *Standard* (edited by the Drs. Gifford and Maginn, two as profound scholars, on every subject, as are to be found in any country in Europe), established without their aid, and depending on its own resources, does not meet with even common sympathy from those who are so much indebted to its support? It is that the Tory leaders cannot brook its independence; or that they shrink from its uncompromising honesty? Are its arguments in support of one line of conduct too powerful for those who meditate another? or is the strict adherence to principle which it demands deemed inconsistent with a desire for a speedy return to office?

From the last returns of newspaper stamps, it appears that the *Standard* has the highest circulation of the evening papers, but for this it is not indebted exclusively to Tory support, as the *Standard* is much read and admired for its argumentative skill and scholarship by the more enlightened Radicals. Yet its main circulation must be among the Tories, who see in it what they cannot but deem a most dangerously free exercise of reasoning. Napoleon reckoned upon the use of the French language in a country as one of the means of making and securing conquest. Truth derives a similar advantage from the introduction of the forms of reasoning where dogmatism had before maintained its tyranny. To this service the *Standard* has largely ministered.

The writer in *Fraser's Magazine* proceeds to say:—

Alas! we fear there are some among those who considered themselves the leaders of the conservative party, and who, unfortunately, continue to enjoy great influence, who are hostile to the press, and opposed to any plan for the extension of its operations, and to any resort to its assistance; and to them is chiefly owing the backwardness—the surprising backwardness—hitherto manifested by that party, to avail itself of its vast powers, and to attack their adversaries, now so peculiarly open to attack,—in the only mode from which success can be ever expected. Some of these persons are no doubt actuated by honorable motives, and influenced by feelings similar, perhaps, to those which we have referred to in the beginning of this paper; but there are some—and those not the least influential—who are swayed by a bitter feeling of revenge for the inflictions they themselves have suffered (and, haply, not without deserving them) from the press in former times, and by the fear of future attacks, produced by the consciousness of unworthy views, and the contemplation of an indefensible line of conduct. Yes, some there are on whom the strong suspicions of their own party now rest, and who are accused of meditating deeds which would undoubtedly call forth all the indignation of a conservative party, and all the vengeance of a conservative press. If they are innocent, they are lending colour to a false accusation by their hostility to a press which would only be formidable to guilt:—if guilty, they are urged on by a blind delusion that will lead them to destruction, and by preventing any opposition to the destructive press, adding power to those who, when the first blandishments of political apostacy are over, will despise them for their weakness, upbraid them for their very apostacy, and trample them in the dust with the most triumphant and heart-withering scorn.

The same observation applies to the Liberals. The member of the present Government, who from various circumstances might be supposed most friendly to the press, (of which he makes the freest use,) is one of its bitterest enemies. The horror of it haunts him, and he is perpetually railing at its alleged tyranny.

Complaint is idle. Sensible men who devote themselves to any cause, must be prepared to bear up against neglect and ingratitude. Whatever satisfaction they promise themselves must be derived from the advancement of what they think right, and as for support they may welcome it when it comes, but their own constancy must carry them on without it, or of a truth, they will not go far. The business of the meaner sort of writers, who have no object but popularity, is to provide reasons for the opinions, prepossessions, or prejudices of the public they address. Compared with this, pimping is an honorable employment.—*Examiner, September*, 8.

CUBA.

We have received additional information with regard to the insurrection in Cuba. It appears that five or six hundred slaves had been smuggled in Africa, and landed at a place about twenty miles west of Havannah. Some communication took place between them and the slaves on the neighbouring plantations; in which the former were given to understand that a grievous mortality was prevailing among the Blacks on the island (cholera), and that it was occasioned by poison administered by the Whites. This drove the new-comers to desperation; and thinking that they should die in one way as another, they rose on their keepers and murdered them. On this being spread, a military captain, with some persons, proceeded to the landing, in order to do away the impression prevailing among the insurgents, and bring them to subordination. These men were also joined by a troop of cavalry, consisting of about 30 men, that was them sent against the insurgents, who by this time had been joined by some of the slaves on the neighbouring plantations; and had attacked a house, in which a number of the Blacks had fortified themselves. Also two officers and several private[illegible] troops. The remainder, finding their force insufficient to suppress the insurrection, retreated. A larger body was then sent, who poured a terrible fire upon the insurgents, which killed from four hundred to five hundred. The whole loss of the Whites is stated at thirty or forty. At the date of the last accounts, the rebellion was considered at an end. The Negroes, we understand, had no weapons but clubs and stones.—*New York Paper.*

AMERICAN NAVY.

(From the Encyclopædia Americana.)

Since the late war the growth and improvement of our Navy have kept pace with our national prosperity, we would now put to sea in a few months with a dozen ships of the line, the most spacious, efficient, best, and most beautiful constructions that ever traversed the ocean, this is not merely an American conceit but an admitted fact in Europe, where our models are studiously copied. In the United States, a maximum and uniform calibre of cannons has been lately determined on and adopted. Instead of the variety of length, forms, and calibre, still used in other nations and almost equal to the great Michael with her "bossils, mynards, hagters, culverings falcons, and peticient serpenters." Our ships offer flush and uniform decks free from hills, hollows and excrescences, and complete unbroken batteries, of thirty two or forty two pounders. Thus has been realized an important desideratum—the greatest possible power to do execution, coupled with the greatest simplification of the means, but while we have thus improved upon the hitherto practised means of naval warfare, we are threatened by a total change. This is by the introduction of bombs, discharged horizontally, instead of shot from common cannon—So certain are those who have turned their attention to this subject that the change must take place, that in France they are already speculating on the means of repelling those destructive missiles from a ship's sides, by casing them in a cuirass of iron, nor are these ideas the mere offspring of idle speculation, experiments have been tried on hulks by bombs projected horizontally with terrible effect. If the projectile lodged in a mast exploded, it overturned it, with all its yards and rigging; if in the side the ports were opened into each other, or when near the water an immense chasm was opened, causing the vessel to sink immediately; if it should not explode until it fell spent upon the deck, besides doing the injury of an ordinary ball, it then burnt, scattering smoke, fire, and death on every side. When this comes to pass it would seem that the naval profession would cease to be desirable. Nevertheless experience has in all ages shown that the more destructive are the engines used in war, and the more it is improved and systematized, the less is the loss of life.—Salamis and Lepanto can either of them alone count many times the added victims of the Nile, Trafalgar or Navarino. One effort of the predicted change in Naval War, it is said will be the substitution of smaller vessels for the large ones now in use. The three decker presents many times the surface of the Schooner, while her superior number of cannon does not confer a commensurate advantage, for ten bombs projected into the side of a ship would be almost as efficacious to her destruction as a hundred. As forming part of a system of defence for our coast, the bomb cannon mounted on Steamers, which can take up their position at will, would be terribly formidable.—With them, to say nothing of torpedoes and submarine navigation, we need never more be blockaded and annoyed as formerly. Hence peaceful nations will be most gainers by this change of system, but it is not enough that we should be capable of raising a blockade; we are a commercial people; our merchant ships visit every sea, and our men of war must follow and protect them there.

PARIS, OCT. 2, 1833.

There is a good deal of stir in the departments of the Police here about the real or pretended news from the South, of an important conspiracy in favour of the young Henry. For some days past, the *Quotidienne* and the other Carlist papers have held a bold tone; and in many of the Saloons, the clique of St. Germain have used a language which implies great confidence in the resources of their party. Still it is a question, whether the Police have really received accounts of the nature asserted, or have invented the story in order to furnish an excuse for a few arrests. The last condemnation of the *Tribune* has produced an effect very unfavourable to the Government on the public mind. There is one prosecution, however, called for alike by Liberals and Carlists—that of the *Quotidienne*; both parties declaring, that if the Ministry were to attempt it, they would give extended publicity to a charge against Louis Philip which would sink him entirely in public esteem. The *Quotidienne* has published an article stating, that when the Spanish patriots were preparing for the last attempt at revolution in Spain, one of them waited on Louis Philip; and, after representing to him that he was deeply interested in extending Liberalism throughout the world, asked for assistance towards the intended attempt in Spain. The King replied, that he was pledged to the Holy Alliance to take no part in foreign revolutions; and that if it were known that he gave the least countenance to a scheme which would produce Republicanism, and perhaps Anarchy, they would march against him and deprive him of his throne. "Oh!" observed the wily Spaniard, "you need not be afraid of Anarchy; for we have made up our minds that if you will support us, we will proclaim the Duke de Nemours King of Spain." "That alters the case" said the King: "Promise me secrecy, and I will give you 100,000 francs," (4000*l.*—no very magnificent sum—for such an object, but an enormous amount for Louis Philip to give.) The money, says the *Quotidienne*, mentioning the names of the parties, was paid. No notice has been taken of this "infamous libel," as it is called by *Les Gens de la Cour*, than a denial of its truth: but why is not the *Quotidienne* prosecuted as well as the *Tribune?* The last fine upon the *Tribune* has not yet been collected by subscription; but in a day or two the amount will be made up. The national editor, who is responsible for what appears in the paper, has an allowance of abount 4,000 francs a year, with which he appears content. There are other persons connected with the *Tribune* in prison for short periods, who receive, according to general report, about 6,000 francs each. The circulation of the *Tribune* being no more than sufficient to cover the ordinary expences of a newspaper, there must of course be a permanent fund for these extraordinary charges. Lafayette and his friends deny having anything to do with the *Tribune*, or any other paper than the *National*; but it is well known that the moderate Republicans support it, as they find it very useful at times. When they want to try the public pulse, they put forth a feeler in the *Tribune*. If the public adopt it, they do the same in the *National*, and obtain all the credit of it. If, on the contrary, people appear alarmed at its violence, it is instantly cried down by the *National*.

The friends of the Duchess de Berri, who are really numerous here, laugh if any one talks of her last *faux pas*. A thousand absurd stories are told of her boldness. Among others it is said, that she was in Paris for three weeks and *left her card at the Tuileries*. And this is really believed! That she was in Paris, I have no doubt: and one of her partisans, a French Count, who was with her in La Vendee, declares that she once passed by the Tuileries in open day.—*Spectator, Oct.* 5.

FRENCH COLONY IN AFRICA.

Accounts from Algiers, to the 3d instant, mention that the expected speedy capture of Boujeiah occupies the attention of the whole population of the colony, as they consider its conquest, particularly in a commercial point of view, to be most important, and anticipate from it the happiest results. Several projects were already formed, and are to be put in force on its occupation by the French, which they conceive will be one of the most important epochs in the history of their African colony.

Boujeiah, the place against which the French expedition from Toulon is directed, lies about half way between Algiers and Constantine, and close to it is the mouth of the Zowah, the most considerable river of the regency and upon which is situated the city of Constantine. The harbour is very spacious, much larger than that of Algiers, but not so secure. The spaniards landed here in the beginning of the 16th century. During the minority of Charles I. of Spain, under the regency of Don Ferdinand of Arragon, Cardinal Ximenes, in the year 1509, obtained permission to undertake the conquest of Oran, then a flourishing place, and a kind of republic, under the protection of the Bes of Tremesan, and which, if conquered, was to remain to the Cardinal and his successors in the see of Toledo, till the Regent should repay the charges of the expedition, as the Cardinal furnished every thing except the transports. Having equiped an armament consisting of 10,000 infantry and 4,000 horse, and taking as second in command Count Pedro Navarro, the Cardinal set sail, and landed at Boujieah. Disembarking all the infantry and 2,000 horse, he ordered the vessels, with the remainder of the cavalry, to sail direct for Oran. The Moors, not conceiving that any of the opposing force had been sent round, went out and gave the Spaniards battle; but after gallantly defending themselves seeing the Christain flag flying on the walls of their city, they gave way, and where then soon dispersed and cut to pieces. Cardinal Ximenes then returned to Alcala, where he was founding an university, leaving the command of the whole to Don Pedro Navaro, who, assuming the title of General of the Forces, conquered the kingdom of Boujeiah, and forced the Beys of Tunies and Tremesan to become tributaries, as also the city of Algiers, until pressing his conquests too far, he suffered a defeat and in 1510 was routed before Tripoli, when he lost several thousand of his best men. The Regent of Spain, however, being determined to carry on the war declared he would go in person, and anticipate from it the happiest results. Several projects were already formed, and are to be put in force on its occupation by the French, which they conceive will be one of the most important epochs in the history of their African colony.

Oran was kept in possession by the Spaniards till 1708, when it was retaken; they, however, became masters of it again in 1732. In 1790 nearly the whole of the city was destroyed by an earthquake, when 2,000 persons perished; since which the Spaniards have evacauated it, and it isnow in the occupation of the French.

Charles the First of Spain, with Don Leuis of Portugal, having together 140 ships of war and gallies, and 260 vessels of similar size, also landed at Boujeiah in 1534, when they took the fortress of Goletta the greatest naval and military depot belonging to the Bey of Tunies, which the Spaniards retained till 1574, when Selim the Second took it from them.

In June last the French forces in Algiers amounted to 17,000 men, 4,000 forming the garrison of that place, conjointly with the 5,000 National Guards, and the remaining 13,000 were quartered in the different forts and advanced posts; and the present expedition preparing for Boujieah will make, it is said, an addition of 4,000 more. All the officers to be employed on the occasion have been furnished with a map of the town of Boujieah and its environs.—*Times, Sept.* 29.

LADY ESTHER STANHOPE.

(From the Courier, October 4.)

Our readers are no doubt aware, that Lady Esther Stanhope is a celebrated English woman, who after having wandered for a long time in the East, and even reigned over some wandering tribes of Arabs, settled at the foot of Mount Lebanon, where not long ago she still exercised almost a sovereign influence over the population of those countries. Few travellers have traversed, for eighteen years past, Egypt, Syria, and Arabia, without having visited Lady Stanhope, and having received from that intrepid Amazon the most important information of the physical and moral condition of these different countries. The following amongst other curious facts, is an anecdote related by her Ladyship to a traveller, who has kindly communicated it to us. We give it in words of the traveller:—

In the course of several conversations I had with Lady Stanhope, this intrepi[illegible] ed to me several anecdotes of [illegible] East, which presente[illegible] manners and superst[illegible] one relative to the Su[illegible] et Ali, the two greates[illegible] ons can boast.

For some years the a[illegible] the Viceroy of Egypt [illegible] for the Sublime Porte[illegible] boul (and events have p[illegible] vain) that the Pacha wo[illegible] the yoke of the heir of t[illegible]

In vain the sombrous [illegible] often dispatched into [illegible] armed with the povia[illegible] these perfidious agents [illegible] to deliver the Sultan fr[illegible] means of poison; Meher[illegible] guard, and well informe[illegible] tinople, never fell into th[illegible] for him. The Sultan a[illegible] artfully conceived, and w[illegible] trable a mystery, that it [illegible] should fail.

The imperial harem con[illegible] Georgian slave of the most [illegible] whose innocence seemed [illegible] the success of the project wh[illegible] The faith in talismans exists s[illegible] in the East; this traditional [illegible] valent with the Mussulmans of[illegible]

Mahmoud sent one day for t[illegible] gian, and feigning a great affect[illegible] lively desire to rendar happy, he [illegible] imperial will was to send her int[illegible] offer her as a present to Mehe[illegible] riches and power were unlimited [illegible] to which he gave the law. He m[illegible] stand that if she succeeded in capt[illegible] ter for whom he destined her [illegible] bounds would be her portion, s[illegible] sovereign of Egypt, and reign ov[illegible] pires. The Sultan added, that to[illegible] complishment of the desires that hi[illegible] for her happiness and glory, he wou[illegible] talisman, which he then placed upo[illegible] "Watch," said he, "the first mor[illegible] Pacha shall repose upon your bosou[illegible] ring into a glass of water; present it[illegible] Ali, and if he drinks it, you will be a[illegible] tress; he would for ever be your s[illegible] simple Georgian, dazzled with her fu[illegible] deur, accepted with delight the fortune [illegible] master offered to her, and promised in al[illegible] follow the directions of the Sultan.

Soon she arrived at Cairo with a sple[illegible] and numerous slaves laden with rich [illegible] But the secret agents whom Mehemet Ali[illegible] the Sublime Porte had warned him of a[illegible] gainst his life, without however being abl[illegible] quaint him with the precise nature of it. [illegible] had advised him only that, according to al[illegible] bability, the Georgian was to be the instr[illegible] of it. Besides, a demonstration of friend[illegible] extraordinary on the part of a master of wh[illegible] was an object of jealousy would naturally a[illegible] the Pacha. Thus he did not permit the beau[illegible] ous Georgian to enjoy the light of his presen[illegible] and after some stay at Cairo, he sent her a[illegible] present to his intimate friend Belley Aga, Gov[illegible] nor of Alexandria, of whom (by the way of pare[illegible] thesis) he had been jealous for some time'

After having lost a Pacha the poor Georg[illegible] thought the best thing to be done was to captiv[illegible] his Aga, to whom in effect she administered [illegible] fatal beverage, according to the instructions wh[illegible] the Sultan had given for Mehemed Ali. T[illegible] Aga fell down dead, the Georgian uttered th[illegible] most piercing cries.

Immediately the eunuchs came and carried away the body of their master. Accused of having poisoned the Aga, the Georgian denied it calmly and with firmness. "What have you then "done to him?" they demanded. I have given "him a glass of water, into which I cast a talis-"man," answered she; "behold both the glass and the ring!" The ring was there, is is true, the stone with which it was set had disappeared —it was dissolved.—*Gazette de France.*

A SKETCH OF THE FRUIT TRADE OF SMYRNA.

A walk through the bazars of Smyrna shows them to be infinitely inferior to those of Constantinople, either in the extent, variety, or magnificence of the articles offered for sale. The fruit-market, however, is a real curiosity, and as such merits a particular description. The great fig season is now over, but the various operations connected with or dependent upon the fruit-trade,—such as coopers, sorters, packers, &c., continue the whole year round. They are now receiving and packing raisins, which are daily unloading from the camels in the market place. The raisins are trode into barrels by the feet; which information may furnish our tide housekeepers with a hint to wash them previous to use. These raisins are generally of the smaller sorts used in pastry; indeed, I do not recollect to have seen any bunch raisins in the market. We noticed enormous quantities of a very dark-coloured raisins which are chiefly exported to the Black Sea. Among the many varieties, the sultana raisin was pointed out to us, as coming chiefly from the district of Karabournou. This is a very delicate yellowish raisin, without seeds, and much in request for superior articles of confectionary. The names of Smyrna and figs are so intimately connected, that I should be inexcusable were I to pass over this lucious fruit in silence. Smyrna has long been celebrated for its figs; and at the present day they form one of its most valuable exports.

The season for the packing of figs does not last more than three weeks; and of course much expedition is required in preparing them for market. It is not uncommon during this period to witness the daily arrival of 1,500 camels, each loaded with five or six hundred weight of figs, and some of these come from [illegible] of seventy and even one hundred [illegible] Many of the principal merchants [illegible] dred to eight hundred hands [illegible] packing them! and [illegible] children are in[illegible] are from two [illegible] they are [illegible]

are handed over to
s them in such a man-
nother; and when the
rel leaves are spread

telligent merchant, that
sins annually exported,
sting, upon an average,
The whole of this sum,
portation, in clear gain,
attention whatever, and
The preserved fig, as
Smyrna, is a most deli-
the ordinary fig of com-
hat the fig has much de-
pute to the trees being
fig-tree is, however, a
be replaced with great
doubt this assertion, and
of *laudatores temporis*

CE.

f Colonel R. Hampton, at
in India, applied at the
on Saturday last, for a sum-
a jeweller, residing in Hen-
Square. It was alleged that
become possessed of a 50.
ers, Mrs. Hampton's servant,
stress. Ann Vickers (who is
n a charge of having committed
ved, it was stated, to obtain jew-
e amount from different trades-
name, and then pawned them.
an account with Mr. Barnes; but,
been recently delivered, there
les charged which she had never
Among these was a diamond
160*l.*, and a service of plate, at
on had discovered the fraudulent
vant by breaking open her trunk,
ls of seventy pawnbroker's dupli-
rth 450*l*
Mr. Barnes to attend on Monday

day, Mr. Barnes had endeavoured
nt against Mrs. Hampton, on the
ad obtained goods from him on frau-
and immediately afterwards pledged
npton had an income of 1,000*l.* per
owed Mr. Barnes 800*l.* The Magis-
se was one of debt; and he refused the

the parties appeared before the Magis-
rnes was attended by Messrs. Barstow
ds, his counsel and solicitor; and Mrs.
her solicitor, and a Mr. Tuffnell, a clerk
Office—a person of fashionable appear-

pton then made the following statement.:—
wife of Colonel R. Hampton, who is at
India; and I reside at No. 19, Princes Street
n Square. In July last, I received a remit-
n my husband of 35 *l.*, through his agents,
Gre son, Melville, and Co.; at which time a
lamed Ann Vickers, lived with me as lady's
The remittance was a check on Barclay and
bankers, in Lombard Street; which I took my-
received for it three 50*l.* Bank notes and
change. Two of these 50*l.* notes, between the
22d of July, I gave to Ann Vickers, for the
se of paying the account of Madame Foley, my
ner. Ann Vickers brought me back a receipt,
orting to be a discharge from Madame Foley.
eipt produced.] This is the receipt; it is for 15 *l.*;
I had previously paid a sum of 40*l.*; and Ann
kers told me the two sums, with the discount, mak-
e amount of the whole bill, was included in the
t. I went to Margate a few weeks ago, and Ann
ers accompanied me: while there, Ann requested
allowed to go to town for a day or two, which
granted."
adame Amandine Foley, the milliner, denied hav-
received the money from Ann Vickers; she also de-
d that the signature to the receipt was hers or her
sband's.
A clerk from Messrs. Barclay's proved the pay-
ent of three 50*l.* notes to Mrs. Hampton; and iden-
tified a note shown him as one of those so paid.
Mr. Tuffnell here remarked, that another of the notes, No. 1,247, had been paid into the Bank; and it would be material to show that this note had been in the hands of Mrs. Hampton, and paid regularly away by her, because it would strengthen the fact of her having had the other two 50*l.* notes in her possession.
Mr. Chambers—"I beg, Sir, you will not interfere in this case. I will try to do my duty without your suggestions."
Mr. T. Mortiboy, a jeweller, proved that the note which the bank clerk had paid to Mrs. Hampton had been paid to him by Mr. Barnes.
Mr. Tuffnell then gave his evidence.—
"I am a friend of Mrs. Hampton, and have been at Margate for three weeks previous to last Friday. On Tuesday evening the 10th September, while at Margate, in consequence of the non-return of Ann Vickers from London, at the request of Mrs. Hampton I opened her boxes, and there found upwards of fifty duplicates for property to a very large amount. There were also some letters and papers in a small green box, three of which I beg to produce. [*Three letters handed in.*] All the papers found in Ann Vickers's box are here; none of them have been destroyed. On the following morning, Ann Vickers returned to Margate by the coach; and I immediately caused her to be apprehended, and taken before a Magistrate, on a charge of felony. She was then remanded till the next Saturday. On Thursday morning, Mr. Barnes came to Margate; I having previously opened a letter directed to Mrs. Vickers, to be left at Mrs. White's which I found came from Mr. Barnes. This letter I discovered contained a copy of a letter I had previously written to Mr. Barnes, respecting a gold chain belonging to Mrs. Hampton, which had been given to Ann Vickers to take to Barnes for some purpose, and also a copy of his answer to me on the subject. The remainder of the letter was filled with remarks from Mr. Barnes on the subject, and a request that Ann Vickers would give an explanation of what the enquiry meant; adding, that as she would perceive, by the copy of the letter he had written to Mr. Tuffnell, that he had replied in an ambiguous style, in order to gain time."
is letter was handed to Mr. Mortiboy, who immeounced it to be in the handwriting of Mr.
ed—"On Thursday morning, the early hour of seven allar'd him, saying, then for a conassault and down

Saturday, Ann Vickers was brought up for reexamination, and Mr. Barnes wanted to be present; but the Magistrates refused to permit him to remain in the office, in consequence of the letters in his handwriting found in the box of Ann Vickers."
Mr. Reynolds asked what this evidence tended to? His client was there on a charge of a guilty knowledge of the possession of a stolen note.
Mr. Tuffnell said, the letters would show the sort of connexion between Mr. Barnes and Ann Vickers; and he wished the Magistrate to read the next letter he should hand in.
Mr. Chambers glanced over it; and said, it appeared to be a love-letter from Mr. Barnes to Ann Vickers, and certainly put the intercourse between the parties beyond doubt.
Mr. Barstow said, he certainly was not there to defend the morality of Mr. Barnes, but, he could not think the letters now produced very material.
Mr. Chambers read the third letter, and said the contents of it were most material, as it referred to transactions in plate, &c. between Mr. Barnes and Ann Vickers. The three letters were then allowed to be made evidence.
Mrs. Hampton produced several bills with receipts for purchases made at Mr. Barnes's; and in answer to questions from Mr. Chambers, the Magistrate, positively denied having bought the diamond necklace, gold necklace, six silver teapots, &c, which were all charged to her by Mr. Barnes. She then underwent the following cross-examination by Mr. Barston.
Mr. Barstow—"Did Ann Vickers go to Margate with you?"—"Yes she did."
Mr. Barstow—"Pray, Madam, was Mr. Tuffnell lodging with you at Margate?"—"Mr. Tuffnell was on a visit to me."
Mr. Barstow—"I asked you if Mr. Tuffnell lodged with you in the same house."
Mr. Tuffnell—"only for a short time."
Mr. Barstow—"I hope the Magistrate will allow this case to be conducted in the regular way. The gentleman has shown a most extraordinary anxiety to interrupt the course of business, and I must solicit the interference of the Magistrate."
Mr. Chambers (to Mr. Tuffnell)—"You must leave this room, and sit down in the next one as you appear not to be able to restrain yourself."
Mr. Barstow—"Now, Madam, be kind enough to answer this question,—was Mr. Tuffnell a lodger in the same house with you at Margate?"—"He was on a visit to me."
Mr. Barstow—"Did he sleep in the same house?" "Yes he did."
Mr. Barstow—"Was Ann Vickers in the habit of paying bills by your order?"—"Yes she generally paid my bills."
Mr. Barstow—"Have you not from time to time given her money to pay the bills of Mr. Barnes?"—"I have given her money for that purpoae; but it was only on three occasions. I may state that I sold Mr. Barnes some diamonds and he paid his bill out of the amount. I gave Ann Vickers no other money, or instructions to pay Mr. Barnes's bill than what I have stated."
Mr. Barstow—"Have you not been in the habit of directing Ann Vickers to pawn goods for you?"—"Only on one or two occasions."
Mr. Barstow—"Have you not on many occasions given such directions."
Mr. Chambers—"Don't agitate yourself, Madam. I know the circumstances under which the pawning occurred, and I shall have them out for the sake of relieving your feelings. The articles were pawned in order to help your son out to India."
Mr. Barstow—"I regret to put unpleasant questions, but I am compelled from the facts of the case to do so. You, Sir, have your feelings interested and biassed by *ex parte* statements; and I trust you will do my client the justice to hear other evidence, for I have, some idea, that when my whole statement is heard, the complexion of the case will be materially altered."
Mr. Chambers—"Well, Sir, you shall have every opportunity to produce your facts. You may explain Madam, if you choose, the circumstances of the pawning."
Mrs. Hampton—"I would rather say nothing."
A number of questions were then asked relative to the articles which at different times Mrs. Hampton had authorized Ann Vickers to pawn; but she declared positively, that she never had pawned any of the articles she had brought from Mr. Barnes. Mr. Tuffnell was repeatedly called to order during the examination, for exchanging looks, giving hints, &c. to Mrs. Hampton during her examination.
Miss Fanny Barnes proved that she had paid the 50*l.* note to Mr. Mortiboy—that she had taken it out of the strong box where her brother usually kept his money.
Mr. Chambers refused to admit Mr. Barnes to bail, and he was conveyed to prison.
On Tuesday, the parties assembled.
Mr. Chambers informed Mr, Barstow, who appeared for Mr. Barnes, that he had a very easy duty to perform: the solicitor for the prosecution had informed him that they had stated they could bring forward an actual case of felony, but the evidence not being fully matured, the prosecutor had applied to have it postponed. All that the prisoner now had to do, was to produce evidence to show that bail ought to be taken.
Mr. Conant said, he had looked very minutely at the evidence, and did not think bail ought to be taken.
Mr. Dyer concurred in the opinion of his brother Magistrates.
Mr. Barstow at great length addressed the Magistrates on the subject; and concluded by observing, that, under all circumstances, he should not offer any evidence for the purpose of altering their opinion.
Mr. Chambers expressed some surprise at the alternation in Mr. Barstow's opinion, as yesterday he distinctly stated he would rebut the charge by counter evidence.
Mr. Barstow—"That was my intention when I came here; but after hearing your decision that you do not intend to take bail, I shall certainly decline offering any evidence at present.
After a long conversation between Mr. Chambers, Mr. Barstow, Mr. Dyer, and Mr. Conant, Mr. Barnes was fully committed for trial.
A person connected with Messrs. Barnard and Co. Paternoster Row, called at the Office on Thursday to inquire whether he could not take measure against, Barnes, for procuring a considerable quantity of plate from their shop, under the pretence of showing it to a lady who wanted to purchase some, but really in order to pawn it; which he did within an hour after its delivery. Mr. Chambers said, he had consulted the act, and found as there was no proof of the goods being *unlawfully obtained*, the applicant could not prosecute Barnes. It seems that one pawnbroker had received four new silver coffee-pots in pledge, in one day.
Mrs. Hampton made an application yesterday to Mr. Chambers for warrants to search the premises of several respectable pawnbrokers; for she had since discovered that much valuable wearing apparel, besides had been stolen from her. The warrants were bsequently, some of the pawnbrokers came said they were willing to allow Mrs. Hampton and the Policeman to inspect the property alleged to have been stolen, and it was agreed that the warrant should not be executed.—*Spectator, Sept.* 28.

MISCELLANEA.

PARIS AND LONDON RAIL ROADS.—It is known that one grand object of M. Thiashere was to judge from his own observation of the probable success of the proposed scheme for joining together by railroads, the capitals of France and England. With regard to the Calais and Paris road, we are told that the contracts for iron on the part of the French government have already been completed with an eminent British firm in the iron trade. It is anticipated that when finished the distance between Calais and the French capital (upwards of 170 English miles) will be performed, including every stoppage for the necessary supplies of fuel and water, in about nine hours. The other grand scheme is to bring a rail road in France from the basin of St. Vilette, at Paris, by St. Denis to Pontoise, and thence to Gisors, and beyond to the table land near Darnetal; from whence the branch to Rouen will go off, and the main line will proceed by the Heights of Buchy and the valley of the River Arques, terminating at the harbour of Dieppe. This road is to be continued on the English shore, and the proposed route is to commence at the Elephant and Castle at Newington Butts, or perhaps immediately beyond the Surrey Zoological Gardens, and be carried at a proper elevation above the streets across Camberwell New-road, then pass under Denmark-hill and Knight's-hill proceeding to the west of the New Spa at Norwood, and by Collier's Water, over the enclosures of Croydon Common, passing close to the new church, and skirting the east side of the town of Croydon, the line from London to this latter town being almost literally straight. The railway would thence be kept on the sides of the hills east of Smitham Bottom, as far as Chipsted, where it must cross the Brighton road, and after passing behind Mersham Church and touching an angle of Gatton Park, proceed through Red Hill Gap, and be carried through Charlwood direct to the western side of St. Leonard's Forest. Leaving Horsham about two miles to the west, it would pass between West Grinstead and Henfield, and be carried within a mile of Steyning and close to Bramber Castle; thence on the west or right bank of the Adur, crossing that river above the wooden bridge at Old Shoreham, and proceeding to New Shoreham as the point of embarkation for France. The line to Brighton being carried on parallel to the coast and as close thereto as practicable, but not interfering with the turnpike road as far as Hove, where it must incline sufficiently inland to avoid the building frontages; and by skirting close to the bank of the town of Brighton, to terminated at the London road.—*Atlas, Sept.* 29.
The Exchequer and other government offices are about to be removed to new buildings at Whitehall, opposite the Conncil office. The contemplated range of building will be continued to the Foreign office, for which purpose the South side of Downing street will be pulled down.
At the recent ceremony of conferring on the Speaker of the House of Commons the distinguished mark of Royal favour of a Civil Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, his Majesty alluded to the manner in which Mr. Sutton had fulfiled the arduous duties of his office for so long a period, in terms the most flattering to the Right Hon. Gentleman.—Noblemen and Gentleman who have filled, or been appointed to important diplomatic appointments, have of late years been almost exclusively the only parties who have attained the distinction of Civil Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath. The cases of the Lord Palmerston and the Speaker are exceptions to the General custom.
Letters from Tœplitz, dated the 25th of August, mention that the King of Prussia appears daily on the promenade, accompanied by Count. Von Witzleben, Baron Humboldt, Princess Leignitz, &c. The company appear elegantly dressed, but the presence of the King imposes no restraint on any one. His Majesty, who preserves incognito usually dresses in a plain blue frock and wears no decoration. Every one follows his example, and consequently, no uniforms or orders are worn. The King regularly attends the Theatre, and, at the close of the performance, he adjourns to the *salon* where there is a ball every night.
A gentleman recently arrived from Ham gives the following statement respecting the prisoners confined in the fortress:—MM. Chantelauze and Guernon de Ranville keep up the intimacy whih has hitherto existed between them. MM. Polignac and Peyronnet, on the contrary, live in complete seclusion, and do not see any of the other Ministers of Charles X, who where condemned with them. It is alleged that M. de Peyronnet has not quitted his chamber for eighteen months and yet, of all the prisoners, he supports with fortitude the punishment decreed by the Chamber of Peers.
King Leopold presented to the archbishop of Malines, on the occasion of the recent baptism, a magnificent gold snuff box, set with diamonds, and ornamented with the arms of the young Prince. The box is said to have cost about 40,000 *francs*.
We understand that Mr. Smith, of Morton Hall, in the county of Worcester, is about to lay claim to the ancient barony of Blanckny.
The Emperor of Russia has appointed his son, the Grand Duke Constantine, aged six years' Grand Admiral of the Empire.
New Phenomena at Mount Vesuvius.—On the 12th of August, during the afternoon, crevices of the width of several feet were remarked round the whole circumference of the old crater. On the following night a thick column of smoke rose to about a mile into the air, and went in the direction of Gastelmare. At three o'clock in the morning, on the 12th, three torrents of lava issuing from the opening, formed in April last, rapidly descended in the direction of Torre del Greco, dividing in different streams. And at five o'clock, two other streams proceeding from the same crater, rushed towards Crocella del Cantaroni. It was remarked that, two days previously, the water in the wells at Resina had begun to decrease considerably. At half past seven a loud noise was heard, repeatedly, in the interior of the mountain, and the rapidity of the lava increased. At one o'clock in the afternoon three shocks in Mount Vesuvius caused the houses of the neighbouring communes to vibrate, whilst a white column, tinctured with red by a flame which was seen moving inside, rose to a considerable height opposite the rays of the sun. This column had entirely disappeared at six in the evening.
Sir Robert Ker Porter, our Consul at Caraccas, has forwarded to this country a small supply of the Victoria wheat, so much extolled by Humboldt, for its productiveness and for the short period required for its growth. According to Humboldt, the produce of this wheat at La Victoria, in South America (whence it takes its name,) is from 2,160 to 2,560 lbs. per English acre, while in France the produce of wheat from an equal space does not exceed 800 to 900 lbs. Should it retain the property of early maturity, for which it is remarkable in the other hemisphere, a crop of Victoria wheat, sown on the 15th of February, would be ready for the sickle on the 1st of May and if threshed and resown on the 15th of May, a second crop might be reaped on the 29th of July.
Railways.—A railway is in projection from London to Merthyr Mydvil, to pass through the county of Gloucester. It is also intended to apply next session for a railway from London to Brighton, and for leave to continue the London and Greenwich railway from the latter place to Chatham.
We are gratified to find that the Dublin merchants are beginning to take advantage of the opening of the East India trade,—the house of Bewly and Sons have announced the first ship direct from Dublin to Bombay.—*Glasgow Chronicle, Sept.*, 13.
Orders were last week forwarded from the Treasury for immediately commencing the rebuilding of the Custom House in Queen square, Bristol. The corporation has handed into the Commissioners under the Compensation Act, its first claim, which amounts to between 12,000*l.* and 13,000*l.*

DECREASING CONSUMPTION OF WINE.

		1825	1832	Decrease.
French ...	Imp. gall.	1,38[illegible],538	228,627	854,911
Portugal...	ditto	4,952,126	2,617,405	2,334,721
Madeira....	ditto	54[illegible],133	159,898	383,235
Spain .	ditto	2,752,873	2,080,099	674,774
[illegible]anary.....	ditto	302,[illegible]37	72,803	229,534
Rhenish...	ditto	148,150	38,197	109,962
Cape of Good Hope.	ditto	769,475	541,262	228,214
Total Imp. gall.		10,553,476	5,738,291	4,825,351

The number of persons employed in the department of the Customs in the year 1819 was 2,000; their salaries, 277,913*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* In 1832 the number employed was 1654; salaries 243,678*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*; making a reduction, since 1819, of 346 persons and 34,134*l.* 15*s* 3*d.* The gross receipt of revenue collected in the port of London for the year 1819 was 7,7494 63*l.* at a rate of 3*l.* 11*s.* 8½*d.* per cent. In 1832 the revenue was 9,434,154*l.*, at a rate of 2*l.* 11*s.* 3¾*d.* per cent.
The total amount of Bank Annuities standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the High Court of Chancery, on the 31st of May 1833, was 39, 285, 887*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* The total amount of the said Annuities, upon which no dividends have for the several terms of years after-mentioned been paid or applied to or for the benefit of any of the parties interested therein is as follows:—5 years and under 10 years, 108,038*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*; 10 years and under 15 years, 74,693*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; 15 years and under 20 years, 29,237*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; 20 years and upwards, 140, 260*l.* 18*s.*
The total expense of the Constabulary Force in Ireland, amounted in 1830, to 262,46[illegible]*l.* 10*s* 6*d.*; 1831, 273,962*l.* 7*s* 2*d.*; 1832, 292,820*l.* 8*s.* ¼*d.*
The population of London in 1750 was 676,250; in 1801, 900,000; and now, with the suburbs, amounts to a million and a half.
An interesting discovery has lately been made at Rome, in the vineyard of Dr. Lupi, between the gates of St. Sebastian and St. Paul The celebrated mosaic, made by Sosus Pergamus, and mentioned by Pliny, lib. 33, section 25, has been found. This mosaic represents the remains of a dinner left on a floor, the bones of chickens, fish, lettuce-leaves, a mouse gnawing these fragments, &c. Pliny states that two doves on a vase were represented on the mosaic, but this part of the work has been damaged by the construction of a well near the place where it was deposited.
Lieut.-Colonelcies.—Since 1815 there have been 192 officers with purchase promoted to the rank of Lieut. Colonel unattached, and 72 without purchase; the greatest number in any year of each was 1829, when there were 59 of the first class and 33 of the second; the next greatest was in 1830, when 8 of the first and 25 of the second class were so promoted. Since 1815, 33 officers with purchase were promoted to the rank of Lieut. Colonel in the cavalry, and 18 without; during the same time, in the infantry there were so promoted, with purchase 88, without 91. In the artillery, without purchase, 77; in the engineers, without purchase, 35; in the foot guards during the same period there were 54 with purchase, and 20 without. The whole number of Lieut. Colonels is 680.
Diplomatic Outfits.—The amount for the y[illegible] 1832, L, 12,570; for 1833, it will be only L[illegible] the Hon. George Jerningham, first a[illegible] Hague The largest sums in the form[illegible] to Sir S. Canning L,6,000, which, consequence of his not having proceed[illegible]ed to St. Petersburgh, was not paid Earl Minto at Berlin; L. 2,500 to Lo[illegible] at Constantinople; L. 1,600 to the [illegible] Temple at Naples; and L. 1,100 [illegible] Fox, Esq., at Brazil. H. C. J. H[illegible] at Buenos Ayres, and Lord Howar[illegible] at Stockholm.

BOMBAY.—Printed and published for the[illegible] by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courie[illegible] Church Lane, where all communicati[illegible] EDITOR, are received.

THE BOMBAY COURIER EXTRA.

TUESDAY, 4 MARCH, 1834.

The *Eliza Stewart*, from Greenock the 29th, and the *Caledonia* from Liverpool the 18th of October, arrived this morning. By the former, Glasgow papers of the 26th of October have been received. From some of these, with the loan of which we have been favored, we hasten to lay the following extracts before our readers. The political news both from England and the Continent, as far as we can judge by a hasty perusal of them, appears to be of little moment.—An interesting account will be found below of the expedition which Captain Ross has just returned from.

The *Caledonia* appears to have brought no papers; and cannot afford news much later than that previously received.

London, Saturday Evening, Oct. 19.

The latest accounts received by way of Paris from Madrid, represent that capital to be in a state of perfect tranquility. The events in Biscay, and the news of the entry of Don Carlos into Spain, had produced no apparent impression on the inhabitants.

The insurrection in the Northern provinces is however, becoming more formidable. With the exception of Pampeluna (which is garrisoned by 3,000 troops,) it is universal in Biscay and Laba; the peasantry everywhere declaring for Don Carlos.

The monks had also attempted to raise a revolt in Barcelona; but where overpowered, and many of them put to the sword, by the Queen's party; who subsequently pillaged their convents.

It is said that the acknowledgment of the Queen of Spain by Austria is accompanied by many reservations, some of which are very unsatisfactory. Probably the acknowledgment is dependent on the condition of the Queen Regent not calling in the aid of the Liberals, and being able to consolidate the "best form of Government" so much lauded in her manifesto.—Prince Metternich can care very little whether Don Carlos or Donna Isabella be at the head of the State, so that the absolute system of Government be not affected.

There can be no doubt of the anxiety of the three Powers to bring the disputes between Holland and Belgium to a speedy accommodation. This will be gratifying not only to the lovers of peace in England, but to the Dutch people, who are, we believe, heartily tired of the procrastination which has exposed them to so much inconvenience and expense. This anxiety is indicated by the fact that M. Arnheim has been appointed Minister from the Prussian government to Brussels.

A letter from Paris states that a Council of Mi[nisters] was held there on Thursday, at which the [chief] point of discussion is said to have been whe[ther the] Government should call out 35,000 men [by] conscription, called the second contingent. [The] point of discussion is said to have been [whether] the discretionary powers to be given [to the] Generals who are to command the army of [observation] near the Spanish frontiers. It was believed in Paris that the proposal for [calling] out the 35,000 men of the second contingent would be adopted.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

From Portugal there is no news. The Belligerent armies, according to the most recent statements, remain inactive, almost in sight of each other, Don Miguel not venturing to attack Lisbon and Don Pedro finding himself too feeble to encounter his brother in the open plains. It is supposed, however, that an effort will speedily be made by the young Queen's party to bring matters to a close. We wait with great anxiety for the next intelligence from both parts of the Peninsula.

There are no arrivals from the continent of importance to-day. There was, however, a report current at a late hour this afternoon, that an express had arrived from the Hague, bringing an outline of the speech of the King of Holland at the opening of the State-General. The report is, that the speech will be highly favourable to the prospects of peace; and it is said that the King of Holland has consented to solicit the Diet of Germany to agree to the partition of Luxemburg. As will be seen below, the reports have had a favourable effect upon the Dutch and Belgian Securities.

New Peers.—It is reported, with a great show of probability, that his Majesty has expressed his gracious intention of creating a few Peers, with a view of preventing those unseemly and dangerous collision which have recently taken place between the two Houses of Parliament. We rather believe that much fewer will be necessary than a year or two ago. Lord Dunraven, as a resident landlord and a liberal politician, is said to be one of those about to be introduced into Parliament. And a worthier choice certainly could not be made. Mr. Shapland Caraw, the Lord Lieutenant of the County, and Member of Parliament for Wexford, is another. It is needless to say what satisfaction the elevation of this excellent gentleman would give the country. The third Irish gentlemen whose name has been mentioned to us, is Mr. St. George, of Tyrone, in the County of Galway, a gentleman of great property, and all his life a staunch Whig. We shall be most happy in announcing the accesion of rank to a man so estimable in private life, and whose public sentiments so thoroughly coincide with our own. We have not yet heard the names of the Scotch or English gentlemen likely to be elevated to the Peerage. They will probably be, for the most part, *eldest sons.*—*Dublin Evening Post.*

We are rejoiced to hear, that Capt. Ross has been recived with the enthusiasm and with the honours to which his perseverance and tried patience so well entitle him. He and his nephew had the honour of dining with his Majesty at Windsor Castle on Sunday. They will not forget the kind manner in which his Majesty met them and the attention they met from the Royal Family.

A Board of Admiralty has been held for the purpose of receiving Captain Ross, with his Nephew and Purser. They were nearly an hour with the Lords of the Admiralty, and communicated much valuable and interesting information. The veteran Officer, who appeared in excellent health, met with a cordial greeting from all the persons at the Admiralty, and was in his turn delighted at seeing his old acquaintances. He accounts for not having written to the Admiralty and his friends to announce his arrival, by stating that a whaler, the captain of which had promised to take letters sailed without giving him any notice, and, also, that when he landed at Hull the mail was just leaving. Captain Ross and his brave companions suffered greatly during a long time when they were living in snow huts, constructed like those of the natives; but they kept up their spirits, and passed their last Christmas Day with all the usual observances, except in cheer, having had as a substitute for roast beef and strong ale, a roasted fox and cold water. That they were not destitute of provisions, however, appears from the fact of their having brought a large bear as a present to the Zoological Society.

The French Papers of Sunday have been received, by which we have the following from Bayonne to the 14th of Oct:—"The Diligence has arrived, after being detained for three hours at Vittoria; the Spanish passengers were arrested, but the French were suffered to continue their journey."

The following is the information relative to Navarre:—Santons Ladron has sustained a combat at Los Arcos, where he lost some men killed and eleven prisoners, and he still continues to command in Navarre. At Bilboa all the Liberals, without exception, are confined as prisoners in their houses, and a contribution laid upon them, which will ruin a number of houses. The Clergy are greatly exasperated, and put themselves at the head of the volunteers.

The *Indicture* to the 16th October, says the communication is still interrupted between Bayonne and Madrid.

A Brigade composed of a regiment of Infantry and regiment of Cavalry of the Guard, have proceeded to Vitoria.

Bourmont and his officers have asked permission to embark at Carthagena in Barcelona, which was not granted to them.

The information communicated by the *Journal de Paris* implies the absence of all formidable concert or combination, the insurrections being local, partial, and chiefly undertaken by mere adventurers possessing neither influence nor means to effect any thing by themselves, although possibly they might have been effective in the way of diversion, had something of more consequence in favour of Don Carlos been duly organised. According to the *Messenger des Chambers* the chief of the revolt in Biscay have been paralysed by the expected intervention of France, and every thing denotes a speedy restoration to order on the arrival of the troops of the Queen; when the individuals compromised will in their turn seek an asylum in France, and replace the returned constitutionalists. The conduct of the Captain General of Arragon, Esplenata, is described as very able and judicious, having promptly disarmed the royal guard, and placed their arms in the bands of the ci-devant constitutionl militia. No news of the whereabout of Don Carlos is given in these papers, but from other sources we bave reason to believe that if his adhesion be not prompt, it is the determination of the Spanish Cabinet to act as regards him with extreme decision.

SPAIN.

MADRID. OCTOBER 3.—No material change has occurred here in the state of affairs since my last communication. The Government of the Queen Regent, therefore, has met with nothing to obstruct its progress. It has not, however, been hailed with that enthusiasm which was expected. A sullen silence—an unaccountable apathy—prevail in the city; and all clausses of people not immediately connected with the Government, are fearful of expressing any sentiments either favourable or otherwise to the present system. As yet not a single loyal cheer has been heard nor yet one seditious word. People are in hourly expectation of some movement on the part of the Carlists, and are ingenious in conjecturing the quarter where it will be made, and the consequences that will attend it. Indeed, there is little doubt that a conflict would ensue. Don Carlos has openly declared his intention of preferring his claim to the throne, and the Queen is bound irrevocably to maintain the position she has assumed. It is thought probable that the former will make an attempt at seducing General Sarsfield, who is stationed near the frontier, and if successful in this, that he will proceed to possess himself to Badajoz, which would give him an easy access to the capital. The result of his first step will, perhaps, decide the issue, and determine whether he shall be a monarch in Spain or a wanderer in Italy.

In assuming the reins of Government as Queen Regent, her Majesty acted in virtue of the King's will which was read before the high Officers of the Crown immediately after his death, which is published in the Official Gazette of to-day. By this document you will perceive that a sort of Privy Council (*Consejo de Cobierno*) is appointed for the Queen to advise with in matters of importance. By a clause in the will, not inserted in the copy alluded to, it is provided that 20,000 masses shall be said for the benefit, of his Majesty's soul, the amount to be distributed among the most poor of the religious brotherhood of the kingdom, a legacy of 5,000 dollars is left to the poor of Madrid, and another of 1,000 to each of the Royal residences—viz. San Loranze, San Indefonzo, Aranzeiez, San Fernando and El Pardo. To every servant of his household his Majesty has left the amount of two months' pay and recommends them to his successor in order to their being provided for.

The *Gazeta de Madrid* of the 10th instant announces that the Count de Rayneval, the French Ambassador, had a private audience of the Queen Regent, to make to her a communication on the part of his government, the substance of which was, that the King of the French, in quality of the ally and relative of the Queen Regent, offers to supply her with all the assistance she may require, in any circumstance, to support the throne of her daughter. This is important, if true.—*Greenock Advertiser, Oct.* 24

BELGIUM.

There appears to be some chance of a collision between the Dutch and Belgian troops. The fortress of Maestricht, garrisoned by the Dutch, cannot be approached except through a territory declared to be neutral and inviolable; and which the King of Holland has no right to march his troops through until he has removed the obstructions which still impede the navigation of the Meuse. But the term of service of a portion of the garrison has expired, and they have become mutinous and insist on being relieved. The question is, whether the King of Holland will, under these circumstances, attempt to replace them with fresh troops. Should he determine to do so, the Belgians, who have moved a considerable force in that direction, will oppose him, and the French also would have a right to interfere, as they are parties to the convention by which the territory in question is declared to be inviolable and strictly neutral. General St. Cyr, the Commander of the French army of the North, has arrived in Brussels in order to make arrangements with the Belgian Government relative to their future proceedings. King Leopold and his Queen have postponed their intended visit to Paris. It is said that his ministry represented to Leopold that this close and familiar intercourse with France was extremely disagreeable to the English Government.—*Ibid.*

PORTUGAL.

The Salamander steam frigate, Commander Austin, is just arrived from Lisbon, which she left on Sunday night last, at eleven o'clock, and Oporto on the 7th inst. She brings home sealed despatches from Lord Wm. Russell and Admiral Parker. When she left, Don Miguel was with his army of 20,000 men within a mile of Lisbon, and he had marked 2,000 men from Peniche as a reinforcement, on Friday the 4th inst., about midnight, a sharp firing was commenced by the miguelites, and several shells were thrown into the city. It continued but a short time, and ended to Miguel's disadvantage. Don Pedro contemplated a sortie on the 12th (to-morrow.) The account of the desertion of Marshal Bourmont and a number of French officers is confirmed. They had departed for Spain, it was supposed to join Don Carlos. Further desertions were constantly taking place. On the 3d a party of cavalry came over, but one half of them returned the next day, but five of the officers having joined the constitutionalists. What effect the news of the death of the King of Spain produced could not be known, as immediately on the arrival of the courier, who was detained twenty-four hours by Don Miguel at Coimbra, the salamander was ordered to England with despatches. The Confiance steamer, Lieut. Waugh, left Lisbon with the mails at five o'clock in the evening of Sunday last; and the Soho Pedroite steamer, having on board Chevalier, Mendizable, about mid-day. The latter vessel was overtaken by the Salamander on the 9th instant: about one hundred miles northward of Cape Finisterre, when the chevalier embarked on board her, and immediately on his arrival here proceeded express to London, in company with Captain Austin, with the despatches. Don Carlos was at Coimbra when the news of the death of Ferdinand arrived, and instead of embarking in the Castor British frigate, which was off Oporto, to convey him to Rome, he made all possible speed to Madrid. The City of Waterford Steamer, which sailed from Portsmouth in company with the Salamander and Soho, on board of which latter was the young Queen, parted company with the 18th Donna Maria having embarked on board the Salamander, whose rate of progress was considerably greater, and orders were given to the City of Waterford to rendzevous in Cascaes Bay. On the morning of the 22d ult., during a thick fog, the City of Waterford ran a shore about three miles to the northward of Port Martineau and became a total wreck; the crew and passengers all saved. The former, with their Queen were conveyed to the head-quarters of Don Miguel, the passengers being allowed to remain at Martineau. For this clemency they were indebted to the firmness of a Scotchman who would send out supercargo to a Captain of a merchantman, who declared he would surrender only with his life. To him also the attendants of the young Queen were indebted for their personal safety, adroitly passing Madame Saldanka as his wife, and the Maids of Honour as his daughters, and the Count de Ponti as an Irish steward in charge of the baggage. A party of guerillas came down and plundered the wreck of all the moveables, but the greater part of the baggage was saved, though somewhat damaged. The sceptre presented to her Majesty Donna Maria by the Portuguese Merchants in London was lost, but fortunately picked up next day. Two chests of plate, the property of Captain Napier were stolen. The whole of the passengers were placed in a house, the inmates of which had been barbarously murdered by the Miguelites a few days before, and were relieved from their situation by the arrival of the Soho Steamer with Admiral Napier on board, who went to collect the stores belonging to Don Pedro. The Salamander was also sent to protest the British Subjects, all of whom were safely landed at Lisbon on the 28th ultimo. The Superb steamer, with the countess, de Finisterre, arrived at Lisbon on the 29th. When the Salamander left, the Assia, Donegal, Talavera, Castor, Pike, and Royalist were in the Tagus, and off Oporto the Nautilus, Stag and Viper; and the Nimrod was in the Douro. It is supported that Chevalier Mendizabel is come to England to pay the interest on the Pedroite Loan, and, if possible, to raise a new one.—*Glasgow Herald, Oct.* 18.

IRELAND.

The Marchioness Wellesley.—The most Illustrious female in the empire has exerted her power and her influence in inducing the Marchioness to forego her original intention of not joining her Lord in this Country, and has been successful in prevailing on her ladyship to become her Majesty's representative at the Irish Court. For many reasons we are glad of this. It will prevent the performance of a drama, which although it might amuse the thoughtless would be disreputable to the Nation—for there were two ladies—a Roxana and Statira, both possessing equal claims upon the paternal affection's of the Viceroy and each of whom was prepared and we understand determined to exert herself to the life in the representation of the Rival Queen's, that such an exhibition will be spared by the appearance of the legitimate claimant to the character, must prove satisfactory to the lovers of decorum in all grades and classes.—*Mail.*

TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 18

The knowledge of the treaty between Russia and the Porte has at last become public. The following is an abstract of it. It is dated the 8th of July; being, according to the Turkish chronology, the 24th day of the moon, and consists of the preamble, six articles, and a conclusion, signed by the Seraskier Achmet Pacha on the part of the Porte and Count Orloff and M. de Bontenieff on the part of Russia. By the first article it is declared that there shall be perpetual peace, friendship, and alliance, between the contracting parties, as well by land as by sea, and that this alliance has for its object the reciprocal defence against all attacks, of whatever kind: they promise to arrange mutually all affairs which may compromise the tranquillity, and to secure it respectively without any exception, and for this object to afford each other effective assistance and conjunctive aid. The second article confirms all the preceding treaties—viz., that of Adrianople, of the 2d of December, 1829; that signed at St. Petersburgh on the 14th of April, 1830; and the convention relative to Greece, concluded at Constantinople on the 9th of July, 1832. The third article specifies, that in conformity to the principles laid down as the basis of the treaty, and on the consideration of this reciprocal defence, Russia being desirous of maintaining the independence and complete preservation of the Ottoman empire, his Imperial Majesty engages to afford to the sublime Porte all those auxiliary forces, both of sea and land, which circumstances may oblige Turkey to require; and in case such emergency should arise, his sublime Highness is to decide on the number of forces both by sea and land which he may desire. The fourth article provides that of the two powers, that which demands suchaid from the other shall have solely to provide provisions for those auxiliary forces. The fifth article allows that, although the two contracting powers have the intention of acting upon this treaty for a long time, yet, if circumstances should arise to require any alteration of the provisions contained therein, the term of eight years is defined for the purpose, to commence from the date of the ratifications; but if circumstances should demand an intermediate revision, the parties agreed to treat thereupon. The sixth article establishes that the ratifications are to take place at Constantinople, within the term of two months, or before if possible. The conclusion states that this treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive,

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been negociated and contracted by the said respective Plenipotentiaries, who have consequently exhibited thereunto their full powers, in virtue of which they signed and sealed the said document.

The following Suplementary article is the most important of all, at least to foreign nations.—"Supplementary article. The Sublime Porte, in pursuance of the said principles, will close, in case of need, the straits of the Dardenelles, that is to say, it will not permit the entrance of any foreign vessel, even under any pretext whatever. The present separate article shall be regarded as if inserted word by word, and comprised in the said treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, and shall as such he equal ly maintained and observed."—*Times Correspondent.*

ARRIVAL OF CAPTAIN ROSS AT HULL.

(From a second Edition of the Hull Advertiser of Friday)

We stopped the press at half-past nine o'clock this morning to announce the arrival of Captain Ross, whom we had the pleasure of welcoming to old England on board the Gazelle, Rotterdam steam-boat. He came accompanied by our fellow-townsman, Captain Humphreys, whose vessel they had quitted off the Humber, and to whose bold Seamanship and manly exertions the ship wrecked navigator and his crew are, under providence, endebted for their rescue.—We have been put in possession of a number of most interesting particulars, the accuracy of which may be relied upon, and we lose no time in laying them before the public.

In 1829, our readers are aware that Captain Ross fitted out his expedition with a view to determine the practicability of a new passage which had been confidently said to exist, particularly by Prince Regents Inlet, and that in consequence of the loss of the foremast of his vessel, (the Victory) and other untoward circumstances, he was obliged to refit at Wideford, in Greenland. The accounts of his departure from thence, on the 27th July 1829, formed the last authentic intelligence received by the expedition, until the commander and crew were picked up by Captain W. R. Humphreys, of the "Isabella" of Hull, Captain Ross old ship. By Captain Ross's account, it appears that the first season —that of 1829 was the mildest that had ever been recorded, and the sea was more clear of ice than had been experienced during any of the former voyages. On the 14th of August he reached the spot where the Fury's stores were; landed without difficulty, and there he found the provisions &c. but not the wreck, which had totally disappeared. Having supplied all his wants at this depot he advanced to the Southward round Cape Carry from whence the west coast led him in a S. W. direction to the latitude of 72° N. Here he was, for the first time, seriously impeded by ice; but after examining an inlet, he proceeded to urge his way to the Southward, as near the west shore as the shallowness of the water would permit, and occasionally landed to take possession of the newly discovered region for the British crown, with the usual ceremony. Owing to the rapidity of the tides and currents, the stubborn quality of the ice, and the rocky character of the coast, the voyage was perilous in the extreme. Having experienced several almost miraculous escape from shipwreck, they ultimately succeeded in reaching the 70th deg. of lat., in a direction nearly due south of Fury point, where their course was arrested by an impenetrable barrier of ponderous ice. In a harbour which they found at this extreme point they wintered.

In January, 1830, they opened a communication with a most interestihg tribe of natives, who had never before held intercourse with strangers. Frindship being soon established between the adventurous tars and these primitive people, the first winter, which was not more than commonly severe, was spent very pleasantly. Having learnt from the natives that the East sea was divided from the West by a neck of Land, this point was examined, and all hope of effecting a passage in that direction completely extinguished. Commander Ross (nephew of Captain Ross) who was sent to survey the coast of the West sea, leading to Cape Turnagain, succeded in getting within 150 miles of it, and left off within a short distance of where Captain Back expected Fish river to join the sea. They also determined that the land was continuous to that which forms Repulse Bay. During the autumn of 1830, the voyagers waited in vain for the ice to dissolve, as it haddone the preceding year. Although they used their utmost exertions, they had not succeeded in retracing their course more than four miles, when they were arrested in a very dreary position by the approach of a winter unparalleled in severity—the lowest temperature being 92° below the freezing point. The summer proving no less regorous for the season, little hope was entertained of a release, and a further progress of 14 miles was all they could accomplished.

In October, 1831, the ship was laid up in the harbour in which she at present is moored—and where the party endured the rigours of another winter, not less severe than that of the preceding year. Their provisions being consumed, they had now no alternative but to abandon the vessels, and to proceed to the spot where the Fury's provisions still remained—a direct distance of 200 miles, which was increased by one half in consequence of the circuitous route which the ice obliged them to take. They accordingly left the Victory in May, 1832, and after a journey of uncommon labour and hardship, they reached Fury Beach in the month of July. During this journey, they had not only to carry their provisions and sick, but also a supply of fuel; without meeting snow, they could not procure even a drink of water. They repaired the Turg's boats and attempted to escape, but it was September before they reached Leopold's Gland, which they have fully established to be the N. E. point of America. Here they waited with inconceivable anxiety for a disruption of the ice—but in vain! It presented one impenetrable mass, extending across Lancaster sound, and intercepting the progress of the fishing ships, which could advance no further than Admiralty Inlet, where some remained so late as the 17th September in the same year. Winter set in and no choice was left but to retrace their steps, and spend another inclement season in canvas heats covered with snow! Their suffering at this time, aggravated by want of beds, clothing, and animal food, must have been of the most acute description. Captain Ross says they never can be completely submitted to the public, for he could not expect it would be believed that human beings could undergo such poignant misery for so protracted a period. We find that the Carpenter perished, and several others of the crew were also so much reduced that they had to be carried to Batty Bay, where the boats had been left.

The spring and summer of the present year afforded the desolate party more cheering hopes. The ice opened on the 14th of August, and on the same day that Captain Humphreys, in the "Isabella" tried to reach Leopold's Island, they arrived there. The former could not cross the ice, and was driven by a N. W. gale to the Southward, up Prince Regent's Inlet. The party remained until the gale had departed and having crossed when the Isabella was to the southward, they passed to the northward of her, and having gained the south shore of Lancaster sound, they nearly reached its entrance before the Isabella overtook them. It is impossible for any description to do justice to the feelings of either side on meeting. None but those who have been in a similar situation can form any idea of what passed in the minds of men rescued from such misery by the hand of Divine Providence—nor can the feelings of him who has been selected as the instrument of mercy be fully appreciated. The party were not more reduced by their sufferings than might have been expected. In consequence of kind and truly British treatment they may be said to have completely recovered. The circumstance that Captain Ross was rescued by the ship he commanded in 1818, cannot fail to be considered an extraordinary as well as a happy conclusion of a voyage the result of which has been as far as the endeavours of the explorers were directed, of the most conclusive nature—namely, establishing that there is no new passage south of 74° N. The country discovered, which is larger than Great Britain, has been named Boothea, after Felix Booth Esq. who was Sheriff of London in 1829, and acted as a truly patriotic and public spirited citizen in assisting Captain Ross when fitting out the expedition. The true position of the Magnetic Pole has been discovered and much and valuable information obtained for the improvement of geographical and philosophical knowledge.—Captain Ross had a good opportunity of verifying his former survey of the west cost of Baffin's Bay, which every master of a Greenland ship can testify is the most correct. Only three men died during the voyage, two of whom were men whose constitutions were unfit for the climate. On the whole, it may be truly said that this expedition has done more than any that has preceded it, and be it remembered that Captain Ross and his nephew were volunteers, serving without pay for the attainment of a great national object, in prosecuting which they have lost their all.—*Glasgow Herald, Oct,* 21.

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